



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PORT OF KAHULUI.

Number of vessels inspected.....	3
Number of crew inspected.....	29
Number of passengers inspected.....	6
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KIHUL.

Number of vessels inspected.....	0
Number of crew inspected.....	0
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	13
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KOLOA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	14
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

Respectfully,

L. E. COFER,
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
 Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague in Formosa.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, April 3, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an abstract of the bills of health issued at this port during the week ended March 29, 1902.

There were inspected 4 ships with 403 crew, 66 cabin and 886 steerage passengers. Four hundred and forty-two persons were bathed and their baggage disinfected.

A recent report from Formosa states that during the month of March there occurred in that island 456 cases of plague and 346 deaths.

During the past week there were in Yokohama, typhoid fever, 3 cases, 1 death; diphtheria, 1 case, and 1 death, and dysentery, 3 cases.

Respectfully,

J. SPENCER HOUGH,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Sanitary reports from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, April 8, 1902.

SIR: Referring to the sanitary condition of this city and port since March 1, ultimo, I have the honor to report as follows:

The health of the city has been in general satisfactory, no infectious or contagious disease having developed in an epidemic form. Among the shipping in the harbor no quarantinable disease has been observed

during the stay of the vessels in port. Yellow fever, which almost had disappeared during spring and early summer of last year, commenced during the second half of September, the number of cases increasing quite remarkably during November, 95 cases, 28 deaths, and December, 41 cases, 28 deaths; in March there were 18 cases, of which 10 ended fatally. Most of these cases were natives from the interior of the Republic with short residence here. There were 35 deaths from tuberculosis, 7 from remittent fever, 3 from pernicious fever, 3 from smallpox, 2 from measles, and 133 from all causes, making a total of 189, against 55 from tuberculosis, 6 from remittent fever, 5 from pernicious fever, and 113 from all causes, a total of 179 during the same month in 1901. This gives about 5 per cent per 1,000 as a number of soldiers on their way from Yucatan to the interior arrived here sick and died in the military hospital.

A number of cases of measles were observed among children under 10 years of age, all of them living in one of the suburbs to the south of the city, called "El Cristo" and "La Huaca," but no case was observed in the city.

On March 23, 1 case of smallpox was reported, being a soldier just arrived from the interior. Three more cases were reported—March 29, March 31, and April 1, 2 of them ending fatally. All of these were immediately isolated, either in their own habitation or in the lazaret or pesthouse located on a hill about 3 miles south of the city. These cases were noted on the bills of health. Though the city and federal sanitary authorities did not believe there would be an epidemic like that in 1900, yet they prepared to have all quarters where a case of this disease should appear properly disinfected.

In conclusion I wish to mention that the Mexican Government has decided by an executive decree not to disinfect baggage as far as yellow fever is concerned.

Respectfully,

WM. M. CANADA,
United States Consul.

HON. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, *April 20, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended April 19, 1902:

There were 12 cases and 5 deaths from yellow fever, and 5 cases and 2 deaths from smallpox, 2 deaths from measles, and 43 deaths from all causes.

The general sanitary condition of the town is not now good, but there is every reason to believe that such measures will be instituted here as will shortly eliminate yellow fever. The new sewerage system is rapidly approaching completion. This, with the abundant water supply, the elimination of the cesspools, the obliteration of the open sewers, and the isolation of the yellow fever cases in mosquito-proof wards in the hospitals, should eradicate all quarantinable diseases. * * *

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.